The Evening Sky Map

FREE* EACH MONTH FOR YOU TO EXPLORE, LEARN & ENJOY THE NIGHT SKY

WWW.SKYMAPS.COM

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE
OCTOBER 2013

Sky Calendar – October 2013

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1 **Moon near Mars** (47° from Sun, morning sky) at 2h UT. Mag. +1.6.

1 **Moon near Regulus** (38° from Sun, morning sky) at 20h UT.

5 **New Moon** at 0:33 UT. Start of lunation 1123.

7 **Moon, Mercury and Saturn** within circle diameter 5.1° (27° from Sun, evening sky) at 6h UT. Mags. +0.0 and +0.6.

8 **Moon near Venus** (45° from Sun, evening sky) at 14h UT. Mag. –4.2. A beautiful celestial sight!

9 **Moon near Antares** (evening sky) at 3h UT.

9 **Mercury at greatest elongation**, 25° east of Sun (evening sky) at 10h UT. Mag. +0.0.

10 **Moon at perigee** (closest to Earth) at 23h UT (369,814 km; angular size 32.3').

11 **First Quarter Moon** at 23:03 UT.

15 **Mars 0.9° NNE of Regulus** (52° from Sun, morning sky) at 11h UT. Mags. +1.6 and +1.4.

15 **Venus 1.5° NNE of Antares** (46° from Sun, evening sky) at 22h UT. Mags. –4.3 and +1.0.

18 **Penumbral Lunar Eclipse** from 21:50 to 1:50 UT, mid-eclipse at 23:50 UT. Just visible near mid-eclipse.

18 **Full Moon** at 23:36 UT.

21 **Orionid meteor shower peaks**. Arises from the debris field of Comet Halley. Active from October 2 to November 7. Produces very fast (66 km/sec), generally faint meteors (20 per hour). Radiant located near Orion's club asterism. Unfavorable viewing conditions this year due to bright moonlight.

21 **Moon near the Pleiades** (morning sky) at 17h UT.

22 **Moon near Aldebaran** (morning sky) at 12h UT.

25 **Moon at apogee** (farthest from Earth) at 14h UT (distance 404,557 km; angular size 29.5').

25 **Moon near Jupiter** (morning sky) at 21h UT. Mag. –2.3.

26 **Last Quarter Moon** at 23:41 UT.

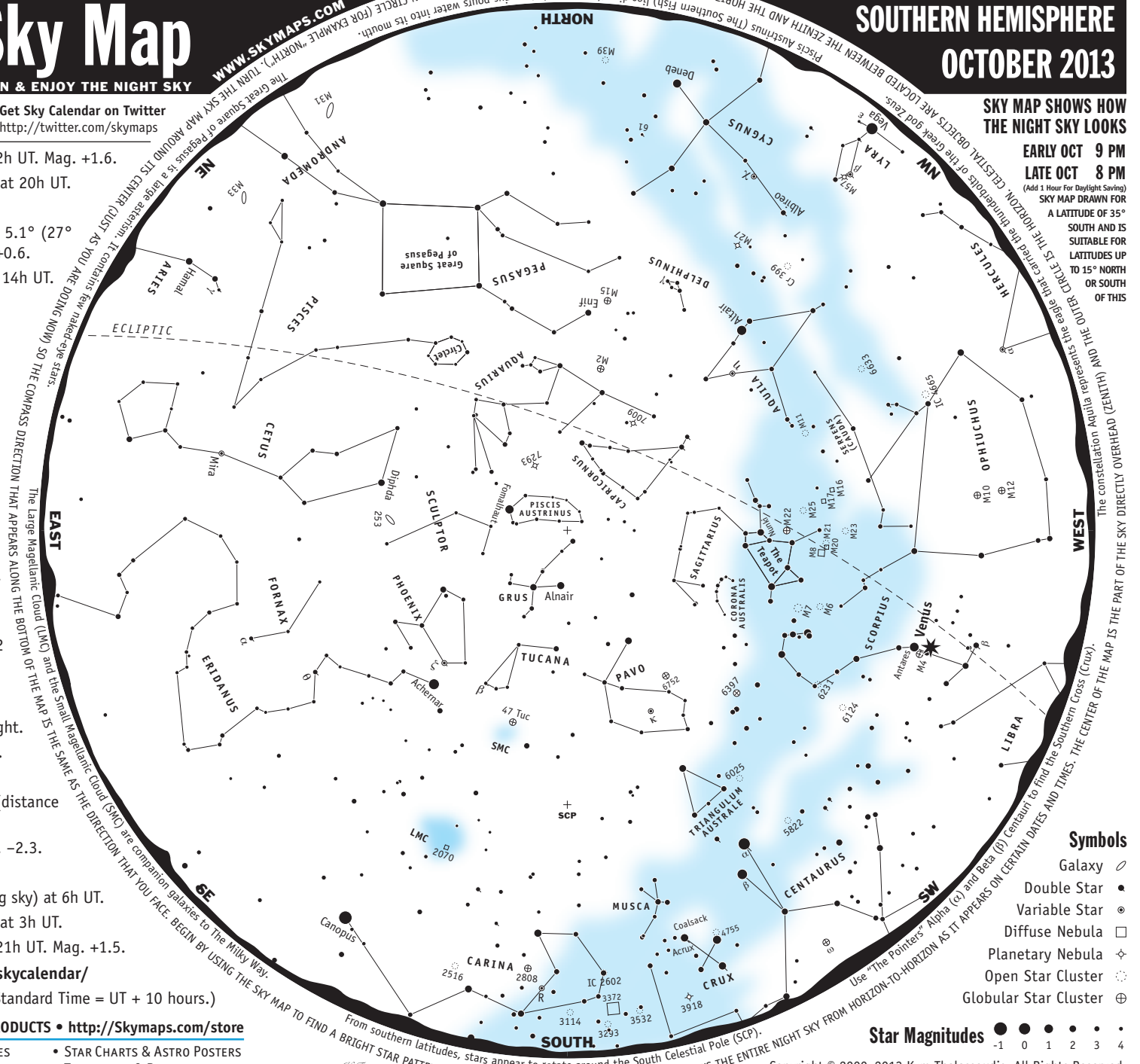
27 **Moon near Beehive Cluster** (86° from Sun, morning sky) at 6h UT.

29 **Moon near Regulus** (66° from Sun, morning sky) at 3h UT.

29 **Moon near Mars** (58° from Sun, morning sky) at 21h UT. Mag. +1.5.

More sky events and links at http://Skymaps.com/skycalendar/

All times in Universal Time (UT). (Australian Eastern Standard Time = UT + 10 hours.)



The Great Square of Pegasus is a large asterism. It contains the easy-to-see stars. (JUST AS YOU ARE DOING NOW) SO THE COMPASS DIRECTION THAT APPEARS ALONG THE BOTTOM OF THE MAP IS THE SAME AS THE DIRECTION THAT YOU FACE. BEGIN BY USING THE SKY MAP TO FIND A BRIGHT STAR PATTERN IN THE SKY.

The Large Magellanic Cloud (LMC) and the Small Magellanic Cloud (SMC) are companion galaxies to The Milky Way.

From southern latitudes, stars appear to rotate around the South Celestial Pole (SCP).

Pisces Austrinus (The Southern Fish) lies directly overhead. Aquarius pours water into its mouth.

COMPASS DIRECTIONS ARE INDICATED ALONG THE HORIZON CIRCLE (FOR EXAMPLE, "NORTH"). TURN THE SKY MAP AROUND ITS CENTER UNTIL THE DIRECTION YOU FACE IS AT THE BOTTOM OF THE MAP.

The constellation Aquila represents the eagle that carried the thunderbolts of the Greek god Zeus.

THE OUTER CIRCLE IS THE HORIZON. CELESTIAL OBJECTS ARE LOCATED BETWEEN THE ZENITH AND THE HORIZON.

THE CENTER OF THE MAP IS THE PART OF THE SKY DIRECTLY OVERHEAD (ZENITH) AND THE OUTER CIRCLE IS THE HORIZON.

Use "The Pointers" Alpha (α) and Beta (β) Centauri to Find the Southern Cross (Crux).

SKY MAP SHOWS HOW THE NIGHT SKY LOOKS

EARLY OCT 9 PM
LATE OCT 8 PM
(Add 1 Hour For Daylight Saving)

SKY MAP DRAWN FOR A LATITUDE OF 35° SOUTH AND IS SUITABLE FOR LATITUDES UP TO 15° NORTH OR SOUTH OF THIS

Symbols

Galaxy
Double Star
Variable Star
Diffuse Nebula
Planetary Nebula
Open Star Cluster
Globular Star Cluster

Star Magnitudes -1 0 1 2 3 4

INSTRUCTIONS: THE SKY MAP SHOWS THE ENTIRE NIGHT SKY FROM HORIZON-TO-HORIZON AS IT APPEARS ON CERTAIN DATES AND TIMES.

SAVE ON RECOMMENDED PRODUCTS • http://Skymaps.com/store

- Star Atlases & Planispheres
- Star Charts & Astro Posters
- Books for Sky Watchers
- Telescopes & Binoculars

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About the Celestial Objects

Listed on this page are several of the brighter, more interesting celestial objects visible in the evening sky this month (refer to the monthly sky map). The objects are grouped into three categories. Those that can be easily seen with the naked eye (that is, without optical aid), those easily seen with binoculars, and those requiring a telescope to be appreciated. **Note, all of the objects (except single stars) will appear more impressive when viewed through a telescope or very large binoculars.** They are grouped in this way to highlight objects that can be seen using the optical equipment that may be available to the star gazer.

Tips for Observing the Night Sky

When observing the night sky, and in particular deep-sky objects such as star clusters, nebulae, and galaxies, it's always best to observe from a dark location. Avoid direct light from street lights and other sources. If possible observe from a dark location away from the light pollution that surrounds many of today's large cities.

You will see more stars after your eyes adapt to the darkness—usually about 10 to 20 minutes after you go outside. Also, if you need to use a torch to view the sky map, cover the light bulb with red cellophane. This will preserve your dark vision.

Finally, even though the Moon is one of the most stunning objects to view through a telescope, its light is so bright that it brightens the sky and makes many of the fainter objects very difficult to see. So try to observe the evening sky on moonless nights around either New Moon or Last Quarter.

Astronomical Glossary

Conjunction – An alignment of two celestial bodies such that they present the least angular separation as viewed from Earth.

Constellation – A defined area of the sky containing a star pattern.

Diffuse Nebula – A cloud of gas illuminated by nearby stars.

Double Star – Two stars that appear close to each other in the sky; either linked by gravity so that they orbit each other (binary star) or lying at different distances from Earth (optical double). Apparent separation of stars is given in seconds of arc (").

Ecliptic – The path of the Sun's center on the celestial sphere as seen from Earth.

Elongation – The angular separation of two celestial bodies. For Mercury and Venus the greatest elongation occurs when they are at their most angular distance from the Sun as viewed from Earth.

Galaxy – A mass of up to several billion stars held together by gravity.

Globular Star Cluster – A ball-shaped group of several thousand old stars.

Light Year (ly) – The distance a beam of light travels at 300,000 km/sec in one year.

Magnitude – The brightness of a celestial object as it appears in the sky.

Open Star Cluster – A group of tens or hundreds of relatively young stars.

Opposition – When a celestial body is opposite the Sun in the sky.

Planetary Nebula – The remnants of a shell of gas blown off by a star.

Universal Time (UT) – A time system used by astronomers. Also known as Greenwich Mean Time. Australian Eastern Standard Time (Sydney, Australia) is UT plus 10 hours.

Variable Star – A star that changes brightness over a period of time.

CELESTIAL OBJECTS

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Easily Seen with the Naked Eye

Altair	Aql	•	Brightest star in Aquila. Name means "the flying eagle". Dist=16.7 ly.
Canopus	Car	•	Second brightest star in the sky. 14,000 times more luminous than the Sun. Dist=309 ly.
β Centauri	Cen	•	With Alpha Centauri, forms the so-called "Pointers-to-the-Cross". Dist=525 ly.
α Centauri	Cen	◉	Nearest bright star to Sun at 4.4 ly. Brilliant double star in a telescope. 80 year period.
Coalsack	Cru	◆	Most famous naked-eye dark nebula. Requires dark sky. Dist=600 ly.
Deneb	Cyg	•	Brightest star in Cygnus. One of the greatest known supergiants. Dist=1,400±200 ly.
Achernar	Eri	•	Brightest star in Eridanus, The River. Arabic name meaning "end of river". Dist=140 ly.
Fomalhaut	PsA	•	Brightest star in Piscis Austrinus. In Arabic the "fish's mouth". Dist=25 ly.
Antares	Sco	•	Red, supergiant star. Name means "rival of Mars". Dist=135.9 ly.

Easily Seen with Binoculars

M31	And	⬭	The Andromeda Galaxy. Most distant object visible to naked eye. Dist=2.93 million ly.
M2	Aqr	⊕	Resembles a fuzzy star in binoculars.
η Aquilae	Aql	◉	Bright Cepheid variable. Mag varies between 3.6 & 4.5 over 7.166 days. Dist=1,200 ly.
6397	Ara	⊕	Thought to be the nearest globular. Dist=7,000 ly.
Mira	Cet	◉	Famous long period variable star. Mag varies between 3.0 & 10.1 over 332 days.
χ Cygni	Cyg	◉	Long period pulsating red giant. Magnitude varies between 3.3 & 14.2 over 407 days.
M39	Cyg	⁘	May be visible to the naked eye under good conditions. Dist=900 ly.
LMC	Dor	⬭	Large Magellanic Cloud. A neighbouring galaxy of the Milky Way. Dist=180,000 ly.
IC 4665	Oph	⁘	Large, scattered open cluster. Visible with binoculars.
6633	Oph	⁘	Scattered open cluster. Visible with binoculars.
κ Pavonis	Pav	◉	Cepheid-type. Magnitude varies between 3.9 & 4.8 over 9.088 days.
6752	Pav	⊕	One of the better globular star clusters in the sky. Dist=14,000 ly.
M15	Peg	⊕	Only globular known to contain a planetary nebula (Mag 14, d=1"). Dist=30,000 ly.
ζ Phoenicis	Phe	◉	Eclipsing binary star and double (mag 8). Varies between 3.9 & 4.4 over 1.667 days.
M8	Sgr	□	Lagoon Nebula. Bright nebula bisected by a dark lane. Dist=5,200 ly.
M25	Sgr	⁘	Bright cluster located about 6 deg N of "teapot's" lid. Dist=1,900 ly.
M22	Sgr	⊕	A spectacular globular star cluster. Telescope will show stars. Dist=10,000 ly.
M4	Sco	⊕	A close globular. May just be visible without optical aid. Dist=7,000 ly.
6231	Sco	⁘	Easy to see in binoculars. Dist=5,900 ly.
M6	Sco	⁘	Butterfly Cluster. 30+ stars in 7x binoculars. Dist=1,960 ly.
M7	Sco	⁘	Superb open cluster. Visible to the naked eye. Age=260 million years. Dist=780 ly.
253	Scl	⬭	Fine, large, cigar-shaped galaxy. Requires dark sky. Member of Sculptor Group.
47 Tucanae	Tuc	⊕	Spectacular object. Telescope will reveal stars. Near edge of SMC. Dist=15,000 ly.
β Tucanae	Tuc	◉	Complex multiple star. Binoculars show one pair. Telescope required to split primary star.
SMC	Tuc	⬭	Small Magellanic Cloud. Companion galaxy to Milky Way. Requires dark sky. Dist=210,000 ly.
Cr 399	Vul	⁘	Coathanger asterism or "Brocchi's Cluster". Not a true star cluster. Dist=218 to 1,140 ly.

Telescopic Objects

7009	Aqr	✧	Saturn Nebula. Requires 8-inch telescope to see Saturn-like appendages.
7293	Aqr	✧	Helix Nebula. Spans nearly 1/4 deg. Requires dark sky. Dist=300 ly.
γ Arietis	Ari	◉	Impressive looking double blue-white star. Visible in a small telescope. Sep=7.8".
Albireo	Cyg	◉	Beautiful double star. Contrasting colours of orange and blue-green. Sep=34.4".
61 Cygni	Cyg	◉	Attractive double star. Mags 5.2 & 6.1 orange dwarfs. Dist=11.4 ly. Sep=28.4".
γ Delphini	Del	◉	Appear yellow & white. Mags 4.3 & 5.2. Dist=100 ly. Struve 2725 double in same field.
2070	Dor	□	Tarantula Nebula. A bright nebula located in LMC. A star-forming region.
θ Eridani	Eri	◉	Striking blue-white double star. Mags 3.2 & 4.3. Visible in a small telescope. Sep=8.2".
5822	Lup	⁘	Large, attractive cluster. Dist=1,800 ly. Open cluster NGC 5823 to the south.
M57	Lyr	✧	Ring Nebula. Magnificent object. Smoke-ring shape. Dist=4,100 ly.
M23	Sgr	⁘	Elongated star cluster. Telescope required to show stars. Dist=2,100 ly.
M20	Sgr	□	Trifid Nebula. A telescope shows 3 dust lanes trisecting nebula. Dist=5,200 ly.
M21	Sgr	⁘	A fine and impressive cluster. Dist=4,200 ly.
M17	Sgr	□	Omega Nebula. Contains the star cluster NGC 6618. Dist=4,900 ly.
6124	Sco	⁘	Contains 5 bright tightly packed stars near centre. 7 star chain. Dist=1,600 ly.
M11	Sct	⁘	Wild Duck Cluster. Resembles a globular through binoculars. V-shaped. Dist=5,600 ly.
M16	Ser	□	Eagle Nebula. Requires a telescope of large aperture. Dist=8,150 ly.
M27	Vul	✧	Dumbbell Nebula. Large, twin-lobed shape. Most spectacular planetary. Dist=975 ly.

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